DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 278 422 IR 051 783

TITLE Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin, 1986-1991. Bulletin No. 7138.
INSTITUTION Wisconsin State Dept. of Public Instruction, Madison.
PUB DATE 86
NOTE 62p.; For the plan for 1984-1989, see ED 261 683.
PUB TYPE Collected Works - Serials (022) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Access to Information; Cooperative Planning; Individual Needs; Library Cooperation; Library Facilities; Library Networks; *Library Services; *Long Range Planning; Position Papers; *Public Libraries; *School Libraries; *Shared Library Resources; *Statewide Planning
IDENTIFIERS Library Services and Construction Act; *Wisconsin

ABSTRACT

This long-range plan for library services in Wisconsin is divided into five major divisions. The first covers characteristics of Wisconsin affecting library services and includes a population profile, an examination of economic indicators, and a review of trends in education. A section on the Division of Library Services highlights facets of the division's services, including the Bureau for Library Development, the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology, the Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing, contract services, state advisory bodies, major legislative activities in 1985-86, and publications. The third section lists goals for the areas of resource sharing, legal access, improving services, users with special needs, state institutions, and physical facilities; and the fourth provides detailed objectives and background information for each of the six goals. The final section focuses on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and includes general LSCA policies and procedures and LSCA projects approved for fiscal 1986. (KM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR LIBRARY

SERVICES IN WISCONSIN 1986-91

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction is an equal opportunity employer functioning under an Affirmative Action plan.

Table of Contents
1986-91 Long-Range Plan
for Library Service in Wisconsin

Page

Introduction

Characteristics of Wisconsin Affecting Library Services 2

Population Profile 2
Economic Indicators 3
Trends in Education 3

Division for Library Services 5

Goals for Library Service in Wisconsin 9

Objectives, Background, and Library Service Needs in Wisconsin 10

Goal 1 Resource Sharing 10
Goal 2 Legal Access 19
Goal 3 Improving Services 22
Goal 4 Users With Special Needs 35
Goal 5 State Institutions 43
Goal 6 Physical Facilities 45

LSCA 48

General LSCA Policies and Procedures 48
List of LSCA Grants 1986-87 49

Companion Document

LSCA Information and Guidelines 1987-88

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this long-range plan is to describe the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and the possible ways of meeting library needs over the next five years.

The long-range plan is developed by the Division for Library Services staff. The content reflects reports submitted to the Division for Library Services, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, Division for Library Services statutory requirements and services, and Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) priorities. The long-range plan is intended to provide a broad framework for Division for Library Services and statewide planning activities, as well as provide Wisconsin librarians and others with a framework for local library planning efforts.

The Division for Library Services is required to develop a long-range plan as a condition for receiving federal LSCA funds. According to LSCA regulations, the plan must cover a three- to five-year time period, be reviewed annually by the state LSCA Advisory Committee, address library service needs in the state, indicate how LSCA can help meet library needs, include a plan for statewide resource sharing, and contain various LSCA policies and procedures. This long-range plan, in conjunction with the **Information and Guidelines for LSCA in Wisconsin,** meets these LSCA requirements.

This long-range plan in its entirety, and goal one in particular, also serves as the State Superintendent's report of past activities, current status and future directions of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing in Wisconsin. The State Superintendent is required by law (Wis. Stats. 43.03(3)(c)) to submit such a report to the Council on Library and Network Development every two years. The Council then is required to hold a hearing on the report. The Council held a hearing on the State Superintendent's 1985 cooperation and resource sharing report on November 22, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WISCONSIN AFFECTING LIBRARY SERVICES

POPULATION PROFILE

According to the 1980 federal census, Wisconsin's population in 1980 was 4,705,000 ranking 16th among the states. A 6.5-percent Wisconsin population increase in the 1970s was well below the national increase of 11.4 percent, but above the 3.5-percent increase of the east north central region. Wisconsin's population was estimated at 4,779,021 for 1985.

Metropolitan growth dominated population trends in Wisconsin and the United States until the 1970s. The metropolitan growth rate has been higher than the total population growth rate since at least 1900 and continued its dominance through the 1960s. Since the latter half of the 1950s, metropolitan growth rates declined as the high fertility rates of that period steadily decreased. But in the 1970s, a period of low and fairly constant fertility, metropolitan growth sagged even further while the nonmetropolitan growth rate surged. For the first time since the beginning of the century, the total population grew at a faster rate than the metropolitan population. The 1970s were years of population deconcentration, as remote and environmentally attractive counties in the northern part of the state witnessed rapid rates of immigration from the region's large metropolitan areas.

The difference in growth rates favoring nonmetropolitan areas has continued into the 1980s, although both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates of growth have declined, signalling an overall decrease in the state's population growth, the result of accelerated outmigration at numbers averaging 15,000 to 20,000 net outmigrants per year. Within the state, the figures indicate a continuation of population mobility favoring nonmetropolitan counties, although the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan growth difference has narrowed. Lifestyles and economic conditions differ among metropolitan areas, although most observers agree that the contrasts are far less striking than they were a generation ago.

Significant for both the economy and for governmental services will be the age distribution of Wisconsin's population. By 1980 state estimates, the pre-school population will grow by 55,000 between 1980 and 1985; the number of elementary- and secondary-age children (5-17) will decline by about 82,000; and the population of young persons (18-24) at the traditional ages for college and technical school education will decline by about 55,000. In the 20-64 age group, which will constitute the heart of the "employables," the Wisconsin population during the 1980s will grow at a rate almost 17 percent higher than the national rate. Wisconsin's elderly residents (65 years and older) are projected to increase from 564,000 in 1980 to 656,000 by 1990, exhibiting a faster growth rate than the total population which will edge upward from 4.7 to 5 million. The greatest overall increase will be in the age segment 85 and over.

In 1980, Wisconsin had a minority population that was small compared to national percentages. Blacks accounted for only 3.9 percent of Wisconsin's population, but 11.7 percent of U.S. totals. Less than 2 percent of the state population (63,000 persons) was of Spanish origin. Native Americans numbered 29,000, less than 1 percent of the population. Among urban counties, only Milwaukee (18.3) and Racine (10.4) had more than 10 percent nonwhite population.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In 1982-83 Wisconsin's economy struggled with many problems. Manufacturing production and consumer expenditures were both at near depression levels. Unemployment rates were above the national rate. By the end of 1983-84 the economic climate had improved somewhat.

The Wisconsin economy is expected to continue on a sustained but moderate recovery path after having perceptibly slowed during the first half of 1985. The recent sluggishness in Wisconsin has mirrored the economic performance in the nation and does not as yet protend a pattern of continued weakness. A sustained recovery does not, however, imply a booming economy. Employment and income growth will be modest for the remainder of the 1980s as federal policymakers try to steer the economy through uncharted waters which are troubled by massive trade deficits and a huge federal budget deficit.

The recent changes in the farm economy have had a major impact in Wisconsin. With farm income at a low point, rural pressure has increased to review property tax supported programs, including library services. Some counties have considered installing a local sales tax to provide funding for selected county operations. At the state level, there are calls for increased state aid for schools as a measure to relieve property tax burdens.

In 1986, Congress enacted the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment) in order to deal with federal budget deficits. While part of the amendment was eventually declared to be unconstitutional, some federal budget cuts were made and Congress is using some of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget deficit target amounts for the 1986-87 federal budget. It is possible that the federal revenue sharing program will be eliminated in 1986.

The period 1985-90 will be a time of reassessment of priorities in Wisconsin. State support of elementary and secondary education and the university system, along with property tax relief, and the pressure caused by reductions in federal programs will occupy much of the legislature's time in preparing for the FY 87-89 biennium.

TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Public elementary and secondary school enrollments continued their relatively steady decline in Wisconsin. From the 1971-72 peak of 999,921, enrollments in 1982-83 fell to 784,830, to 767,542 in 1984-85 and increased to 768,234 in 1985-86. By 1985-86, elementary school classrooms began filling up again. Middle and high school enrollments will continue to decline until late in the decade. There were 432 public school districts in 1985-86.

Private school enrollments continued to decline dropping from 163,251 in 1979-80 to 153,661 in 1984-85 and to 151,245 in 1985-86. Private schools enrolled nearly 20 percent of all elementary and secondary students. Minority enrollments in public schools (Native Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders, Blacks, Hispanics) in 1985-86 were 93,690 or 12 percent of public school enrollments.

Wisconsin's Vocational, Technical and Adult Education program is carried out through 16 VTAE districts operating 41 campuses. The main goal of the VTAE system is to provide training and instruction for gainful employment. A subsidiary goal is to serve community, recreational, and individual needs. Total head count enrollment has grown from 414,800 in 1979-80 to 439,974 in 1985-86. Full-time equivalent enrollment in 1982-83 was 64,456. FTE count in 1985-86 was 57,935.

Despite predictions of declines, total University of Wisconsin System enrollments have had continued slight increases in recent years. The fall 1984 total was 161,936 and the Fall 1985 enrollment was 164,546 (139,138 FTE) compared with a fall 1979 total of 150,629.

DIVISION FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

The mission of the Division for Library Services is to provide leadership, consultation, and services to assure that all Wisconsin's citizens have access to library services, either directly or through cooperative arrangements, and to promote the effective use of instructional technology in public schools.

The Division for Library Services is a unit within the Department of Public Instruction. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Division for Library Services have a wide variety of statutory responsibilities. The Division for Library Services is charged by law with coordinating statewide library planning and research, facilitating interlibrary cooperation, and maintaining a library to supplement the resources of other libraries in the state. It is directly responsible, under the state superintendent of public instruction, for promoting the development of adequate public library services and school media programs. In carrying out these responsibilities, it provides leadership and support, and in turn receives cooperation from other library and information service organizations and agencies in the state. Standards for services, facilities, and personnel fall within its purview.

The major thrusts of the Division for Library Services mission for the decade 1985-95 include improvement of public library system services, expansion of these services to include all types of libraries, improvement of delivery of reference and information services to state government employes and Wisconsin citizens, and increasing use of new technology to increase efficiency and improve library and instructional programs.

Bureau For Library Development

The Bureau for Library Development within the Division for Library Services is charged with the implementation of the Department of Public Instruction's statutory responsibility to provide leadership in the development of public library service and interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. The Bureau engages in statewide planning and coordination of activities among libraries to improve the quality of and access to library services and information for the benefit of the state's citizens. The Bureau carries out its responsibilities through four major roles: 1) leadership and cooperation; 2) planning and evaluation; 3) technical assistance, consultation and continuing education; and 4) program and grant administration. The Bureau administers the state aid program to public library systems, the Library Services and Construction Act, the public librarian certification program, and the Summer Library Program. The Bureau has responsibility for conducting the biennial State Superintendent's conference for Public Librarians and Trustees. It also plays a major role in the development and implementation of library legislation.

Library specialists in the areas of public library administration and funding, public library construction and planning, services to populations with special needs, library automation and resource sharing and the Library Services and Construction Act now exist within the Bureau.

There has been a major attempt within the Bureau for Library Development to define its role so that the work of the Bureau compliments and supports that of public library systems. Over the years this has resulted in the elimination of consulting specializations in the areas of adult, young adult, and children's services and the creation of consulting specializations in the areas of library automation and public library construction.

Bureau For Instructional Media and Technolgy

The Division's Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology has responsibilities in the following areas to elementary and secondary schools: (1) library/media program development, (2) instructional telecommunications utilization, (3) planning for the effective utilization of microcomputers in instruction and in library/media programs, and (4) information services including education database search services. The Microcomputer Center/Library includes the DPI Library, the Wisconsin Dissemination Program, and a small microcomputer lab. Services include on-line database searching, electronic mail networks, software evaluations, and hands-on microcomputer use.

Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing

The Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing is placing a greater emphasis on computer and other technology. The management of WISCAT and MITINET is the responsibility of this Bureau. It will also play a key role in the modernization of interlibrary loan communication systems. It continues to serve as a major state-level interlibrary loan and reference agency, operates a centralized processing center for state agency libraries, provides data base search services, brokers DIALOG and BRS on behalf of Wisconsin libraries and oversees the state document depository program.

Contract Services

The Division contracts for statewide library services with four agencies: the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (through Milwaukee Public), and WILS (through the UW-Madison and Council of Wisconsin Libraries). The Cooperative Children's Book Center collects materials available for preview by librarians in Wisconsin and offers assistance in selection of materials, including intellectual freedom issues. At the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, recorded and braille material are collected and circulated to those who are certified as eligible to use these materials. This program is operated by the state in close cooperation with the Library of Congress program which supplies the majority of the materials at no cost to the state. Interlibrary loan of materials is available from the Milwaukee Public Library. The WILS contract provides for interlibrary loan of materials and reference service from University of Wisconsin libraries and the State Historical Society.

State Advisory Bodies

The Wisconsin Council on Library and Network is appointed by the governor and administratively attached to the Department of Public Instruction. It is charged by state statutes to: advise the state superintendent in regard to the state's policies and programs for library and network development and interlibrary cooperation; make recommendations in regard to the development of standards for public libraries and the certification of public librarians; provide advice on the state's policies and programs for the development of school library media programs and facilities and the coordination of these programs with other library services; hold a biennial meeting to review the state superintendent's report on library cooperation and make recommendations; review and comment on the state budget for library services and, if deemed appropriate, transmit recommendations to the governor; receive complaints, suggestions and inquiries in regard to programs and policies on library development; and prepare a biennial report on the condition and progress of library services in the state.

The Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Committee advises the Division for Library Services and State Superintendent on the development of the state plan for LSCA, policy matters arising in the administration of LSCA and in the evaluation of activities funded under LSCA. The advisory council is broadly representative of public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries and libraries serving the handicapped, and of persons using such libraries, including disadvantaged persons in the state.

Major Legislative Activities 1985-86

The **Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation** was published in July, 1984. The Task Force had been appointed by State Superintendent Grover in May, 1983, and was charged with assisting the State Superintendent in developing a legislative policy statement on libraries. The **Final Report** served as the basis for several legislative, budget and policy initiatives included in the Department of Public Instruction's 1985-87 biennial budget request. The request included funds for state level library automation efforts, including the statewide database and automation consultation; increased dollars for the contracts with state level resource providers; an increase in the indexing level for public library systems and a change in the formula; funding for demonstration grants for multitype library activities; and a state aid program for strengthening countywide library service. On July 16, 1985 Governor Anthony Earl signed the 1985-87 budget bill into law. The bill included a significant increase in public library system funding, a change in the system funding formula, some statutory language changes relating to systems and counties, and modest increases in the state contracts. On April 2, 1986, Act 177 (Assembly Bill 537), which provides a major revision of Chapter 43 of the Statutes relating to libraries, was signed into law. These two bills provided the most extensive revision of library laws in the last 15 years. Both came about as a result of the work of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation which completed its report in July 1984. The **Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation** will serve as a guide in the development of subsequent biennial budget requests and legislation.

Publications

The Division for Library Services sponsors and/or participates in a number of significant statewide planning efforts, needs assessments, surveys and studies. Following is a list of some major library planning documents produced in recent years. Most of these documents were developed in conjunction with librarians and other interested persons from around the state.

Coping With Copyright, Second Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1986.

The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries 1981-1985, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1980

Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1984

Final Report of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee and Implementation Progress, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1985.

Library Services To Special Needs Populations In Wisconsin, 1975-1984, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1986.

Library System Plan, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, April 1985

Multitype Library Cooperation 1981-83 State Superintendent's Annual Report, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1983

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1982

Population Data for Wisconsin Public Library Systems, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1985.

Public Library Development and Funding Study, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Regional Organizations for Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing: The Development of Multitype Library Systems in Wisconsin, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aids to Medical Libraries in Hospitals, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aids to Medical Libraries in Hospitals, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aid to Public Library System Resource Libraries, May 1983

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Funding for State Level Resource Providers, September 1983

Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1985.

Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, Second Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1982 (3rd edition expected in 1985)

PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR THE DIVISION FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

- There is a need for the Division to continue to work closely with Wisconsin librarians and others in planning for the improvement of services in all types of libraries throughout the state.

- There is a need for the Department and Division to continue to assess library needs in Wisconsin and to continue to exert leadership in legislative efforts on behalf of libraries and library services in the state.

II. GOALS FOR LIBRARY SERVICE IN WISCONSIN

1. To assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

2. To assure that all Wisconsin residents have legal access to free public library services through local public libraries and public library systems.

3. To improve and expand the services which public library systems, public libraries, school library media centers and other types of libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens.

4. To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs through a planning and implementation process in conjunction with public library systems, public libraries, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

5. To improve library services for those residing in state institutions in Wisconsin in conjunction with the appropriate state agencies, public libraries and public library systems.

6. To assure that all public library service programs are housed in physical facilities that are appropriate to their materials, staff, clientele, and service needs, and sufficiently flexible and expandable to provide for changing requirements.

OBJECTIVES, BACKGROUND AND LIBRARY SERVICE NEEDS IN WISCONSIN

Goal 1 Resource Sharing

To assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Objective 1.1

To disseminate information and promote discussion on issues related to interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries through library systems. (Ongoing)

*Objective 1.2

To provide demonstrations of system services and governance to all types of libraries in three system areas in order to examine and evaluate problems and provide recommendations for statutory changes. (July 1986 - June 1989)

Objective 1.3

To develop and enact a legislative proposal to provide state funding and enabling legislation for the expansion of public library systems to include other types of libraries in systems for the purpose of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. (1986-89)

Objective 1.4

To review the area interlibrary loan plans developed according to the **Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines**, 3rd edition, and to continue to make recommendations related to interlibrary loan issues and problems. (June 1985; ongoing)

*Objective 1.5

To conduct a major study of interlibrary loan patterns in Wisconsin in light of current and future library automation developments. (1987-88)

Objective 1.6

To work with public library system, school library media, UW-Extension and other continuing education providers to analyze the impact, evaluate the results of, and plan future continuing education programs for librarians and media personnel in Wisconsin. (Ongoing)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

Objective 1.7

To continue to explore the recommendations of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee to develop an automated system which gives state and area level resource libraries and clearinghouses the ability to manage a database of interlibrary loan requests and keep uniform statistics. (1986-1989)

Objective 1.8

To investigate alternative methods and costs of improving the statewide delivery of materials borrowed or loaned through interlibrary loan. (1987-88)

Objective 1.9

To investigate goals, methods and applications of coordinated collection development at the system and state level in Wisconsin. (1986; ongoing)

Objective 1.10

To assist local libraries, library systems, and area consortia with the development, operation and evaluation of automation projects. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.11

To review and update the DPI policy statement on automation in conjunction with the Council on Library and Network Development and to make recommendations on the use of state and LSCA funds for automation projects.

*Objective 1.12

To continue development and maintenance of the machine-readable information in the statewide database. (Ongoing)

*Objective 1.13

To explore the feasibility and costs of alternative formats and methods for distributing the information in the statewide database to all types and sizes of libraries. (1987-89)

*Objective 1.14

To continue to produce and distribute the WISCAT microfiche until an alternative format is determined to be feasible and cost-effective. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.15

To explore and implement quality control measures to assure that the statewide database remains an authoritative tool for resource sharing. (Ongoing)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

*Objective 1.16

To continue to maintain the MITINET/retro and MITINET/marc software, distribute it to libraries, and train librarians in its use. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.17

To experiment with adapting MARC records extracted from the statewide database for use in local circulation and online catalog systems, including microcomputer-based library systems. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.18

To achieve state funding for the continued development and provision of the statewide bibliographic database. (1989-91 biennium)

*Objective 1.19

To encourage libraries to convert their bibliographic records into machine-readable form in order to facilitate resource sharing and implement library automation projects, thereby improving the range and quality of services libraries can provide. (1986-87)

Objective 1.20

To increase school library media participation in efficient interlibrary loan networks for access to materials for teachers and students from the present 54% to 75%. (By 1987)

Objective 1.21

To increase the number of school districts wherein school-owned resources are loaned to the public through direct public access or interlibrary loan agreements to at least 40 percent of Wisconsin's public school districts. (By 1987)

Objective 1.22

To increase the number of school districts served by public library system interloan services to at least 40% of Wisconsin's school districts. (By 1987)

Objective 1.23

To develop a definition and apply the concept of "open access" for different types of libraries. (1986-88)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

BACKGROUND ON RESOURCE SHARING

A variety of state-level, statewide and area library organizations in Wisconsin are involved in resource sharing programs to better meet the information needs of Wisconsin citizens. Professional associations, and educational institutions and agencies also contribute. Some cooperative activities are mandated by statute and funded by state aids. Others are funded by contract, individual library budgets or grants.

State-Level Library Services

In Wisconsin, no one library or agency has responsibility for providing all state-level library services. Instead, state-level library services are carried out by a variety of libraries in a variety of ways. There are libraries in Wisconsin with statutory responsibility for statewide library services: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Reference and Loan Library, the State Historical Society, and the State Law Library. There are also libraries providing statewide services because of contractual arrangements. The Department of Public Instruction and the University of Wisconsin System contract with selected other libraries or agencies in Wisconsin to provide designated statewide services on a contractual basis. These libraries and agencies are the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, WILS (through the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Council of Wisconsin Libraries),and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Milwaukee.

In addition to these libraries providing statewide services through statutory and contractual arrangements there are also a number of other libraries in the state that provide library services such as interlibrary loan, reference or information services, and access to their collections on a statewide basis. These libraries do not have statutory state service responsibilities, do not receive state funds through contractual arrangements, and often do not have statewide services as their primary mission. These libraries are providing statewide services because they have been willing to respond to requests for materials or information from other libraries. Included in this category are some state agency libraries, some libraries on the UW-Madison campus and other UW System libraries, some public library system resource libraries, some private academic libraries, and some special libraries such as those in business and industry.

Statewide Networks

The Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) is a not-for-profit corporation including all types of libraries in its membership. COWL sponsors a service program called the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS) which is the broker for the on-line services of OCLC for all Wisconsin libraries. WILS also provides interloan access to the library resources of the UW-Madison campus and serves as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests among its member libraries. It is supported by funds provided by the participating libraries, based on their percent of use of the service, and by state funds provided through a resource sharing contract between the UW-Madison and the Division for Library Services. The contract supports participation in WILS interlibrary loan services for public, school, state agency, institution and other libraries via the Reference and Loan Library and designated area resource libraries and clearinghouses.

The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network provides access to current and highly specialized health information materials for health professionals and consumers. The Wisconsin network reflects the pyramidal structure of the nationwide Biomedical Communications Network, with libraries in hospitals, clinics, colleges, private companies and other health related institutions forming the base of the pyramid. Many of these libraries cooperate at the area level in health science library consortia. If information or materials are not available in the area, requests are sent to one of Wisconsin's two medical resource libraries, the Todd Wehr Library of the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison William S. Middleton Health Sciences Library. Requests can then be referred to resource libraries in other states of the Greater Midwest Regional Medical Library Network, to the National Library of Medicine and, if necessary, to the British Lending Library. The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network is governed by a Council, established in 1981.

There are other more informal special library networks for the sharing of resources for specialized fields. While informal, these networks efficiently provide information links for their members.

Interlibrary Loan

Interlibrary loan protocols in Wisconsin are defined in the **Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines,** a third edition of which was issued in 1985. The first edition of the **Guidelines** was published in May 1980. The 1980 **Guidelines** were the result of eight months work by the Statewide Committee on Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Patterns in Wisconsin. The Committee was jointly sponsored by the Division for Library Services, the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Council on Library Development. After the **Guidelines** were published, the Committee continued to meet periodically to review the area interlibrary loan plans requested in the **Guidelines** and to review, evaluate and propose modifications in the **Guidelines.** A second edition of the **Guidelines** was published in 1982, incorporating minor changes and suggestions from the Committee.

In 1982, the Council on Library and Network Development formed a committee to study and make recommendations on statewide interlibrary loan issues, to review DPI interlibrary loan contracts and to review area interlibrary loan plans. In 1985, the Council on Library and Network Development recommended that the **Guidelines** be revised to reflect changed patterns and to clarify a number of concepts. The Council committee worked with Division staff to undertake this revision. In addition to its other tasks, the Council on Library and Network Development committee has collected information for the study of state level resource libraries, and studied several other issues including the amount of sharing of materials at the area level, changes in interlibrary loan patterns as a result of new resource sharing tools, the problems associated with school library media center participation in interlibrary loan, and the process and procedures of developing area interlibrary loan plans. Council members conducted surveys on the sharing of materials by small libraries which are listed in statewide resource sharing tools and the provision of interlibrary loan service by public library systems for schools.

In 1985 the Department of Public Instruction published **The Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns.** This **Survey** includes information on interloan patterns among all types of libraries in the state and on use of and problems with WISCAT, the database of Wisconsin library holdings. The information was obtained in a 1984

mail survey designed to collect data that could be compared with the results of a similar survey in 1976. Results of the 1976 survey were published in **Interlibrary Cooperation: A Wisconsin Plan.** Both surveys were partially funded by LSCA grants. Both were planned and implemented under contract with the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory.

Continuing Education

Continuing education opportunities have played an important role in Wisconsin in fostering multitype library cooperation. The provision of these opportunities by a wide variety of agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the Division for Library Services, library and media associations, public library systems, and multitype library organizations, makes the need for cooperation in planning and providing continuing education increasingly important.

Multitype Library System Development

There are resource sharing programs among all types of libraries at the area level (county/multicounty level) all over Wisconsin. The scope and type of activities, as well as the organizational structures for these resource sharing programs, vary from area to area because Wisconsin does not yet have a statutory structure and adequate on-going funding to support area level multitype library cooperation throughout the state.

The **Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation,** July, 1984, included a recommendation for the development of expanded public library systems in Wisconsin. The Task Force thought the expansion of public library systems would provide a good vehicle for cooperation among public, academic, special and school libraries. The Task Force recommendation was modified by the Department of Public Instruction and multitype proposals were included in the 1985-87 and 1987-89 Department state biennial budget requests. The proposals, which would have included funds for demonstrating library system services to all types of libraries, were not approved and LSCA Title III funds are being used for this purpose.

In July 1985, the Department funded LSCA Title III planning grants to ten public library systems. These projects focused on developing a plan of service and tentative budget for the extension of system services to participating school, special and academic libraries in the system area. The plans addressed the rights, responsibilities and relationships of the participants in future library systems involving all types of libraries. The plans also looked at a variety of library services, including open access to libraries in a multitype library system.

The timetable for the various activities for expanding public library systems is:

Planning Grants (July 1985-March 1986; LSCA)

Purpose: To develop a plan of service, method for meeting requirements and tentative budget for providing full system services to participating libraries of all types in the system area.

Demonstration Projects: (July 1986 - June 1989; LSCA)

Purpose: To provide a demonstration of system services and governance structure to all types of libraries in the System area. To examine and evaluate problems. To provide recommendations for statutory change.

Statutory Changes for Library Systems: (1989-91 biennium; state)

Purpose: To provide a statutory description and funding for an on-going, voluntary program of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries in Wisconsin through the public library system structure.

Use of Computers and Technology

Many public, academic, school and special libraries have been and are involved in planning and implementing automation projects. Although the initial investments may be high, libraries have found that automation can be cost-effective and that it offers possibilities for greatly improved local services and efficient resource sharing.

In 1978, the Division initiated a major automation planning effort to look at local and state level needs. A statewide automation committee was appointed and consultants were hired. In late 1980, the consultant's report, **The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries, 1981-1985,** was published. Following further discussion by the library community, a draft policy statement was developed and more comment solicited. The State Superintendent published the **Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Policy Statement on Library Automation** in the March, 1982, issue of **Channel DLS.** Progress in implementing the **DPI Policy Statement on Automation** has had an impact on statewide resource sharing and on local planning for automation. The Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Committee uses this report and policy statement as a guide for setting criteria and guidelines for the distribution of federal grant funds.

In 1986, the Council on Library and Network Development established a committee to review the above documents in light of recent automation developments and to make recommendations to the State Superintendent for revision of the policy statement. An internal DLS staff committee is working with the COLAND committee in the development of issue papers on key topics. A report from the committee should be available by the Spring of 1987.

Over 460 public, school, academic, vocational-technical and special libraries have developed machine readable databases of their holdings through the use of OCLC and the MITINET retrospective conversion programs. The statewide union catalog, WISCAT, includes nearly three million unique bibliographic records, over ten million local holdings, and is now available in over 400 libraries throughout Wisconsin.

The MITINET/retro software allows libraries to add their holdings to existing records in the database and the MITINET/marc software allows libraries to add unique titles to the database in marc format. MITINET/retro was released in 1983 and MITINET/marc was completed in 1986.

In 1983, the State Superintendent appointed a committee to investigate options for improving the transmission of interlibrary loan requests using improved tele-

communications technology. The final report of the committee **(Final Report of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee and Implementation Progress)** was released in September 1985, and portions of the committee's recommendations have been implemented. The Reference and Loan Library, together with Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS) and the Milwaukee Public Library, has installed a network of microcomputer based bulletin boards for the transmission of interlibrary loan requests. All public library systems now use microcomputers to send interlibrary loan requests to state-level resource libraries and clearinghouses. Two public library systems operate bulletin board systems for their member libraries. The Division continues to evaluate alternatives for improving and expanding the bulletin board system.

In 1983, the University of Wisconsin System appointed a task force to make recommendations for implementing library automation on all University of Wisconsin campuses. This task force was appointed following the allocation by the Legislature of $2.5 million to fund library automation projects for the University System. In 1985, the University selected an automation system to be used on all four year campuses, excluding Madison and Milwaukee, and the system is now being installed and tested. The Madison and Milwaukee campuses continue to work on the joint development and implementation of a large scale circulation and public access catalog system. The circulation component of this system is now in use in the undergraduate libraries on both campuses.

PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR RESOURCE SHARING

- There is a need to work toward the implementation of recommendations to further cooperative efforts among all types of libraries so that Wisconsin residents have access to Wisconsin library resources, either directly or through networking arrangements.

- There is a need to involve librarians from all types of libraries in planning for interlibrary cooperation in Wisconsin.

- There is a continuing need to study Wisconsin interlibrary loan at the state, area and local levels and to improve the speed, efficiency and reliability of resource sharing among all types of libraries.

- There is a need to monitor library automation advancements and analyze their impact on planning for individual libraries and cooperation among libraries.

- There is a need to improve and expand statewide delivery services to expedite access to Wisconsin library resources.

- There is a need for those providing continuing education to Wisconsin librarians to coordinate the planning and implementation of these programs. There is a need to include librarians from all types of libraries in area and statewide planning for coordinated library services in Wisconsin.

- There is a need to continue to explore methods of adding records to the statewide database while maintaining adequate quality control.

- There is a need to explore technical problems with using MARC records in local systems including microcomputer systems and to develop a means of solving problems which may exist.

- There is a need to study the telecommunications systems which are available to libraries throughout Wisconsin in order to improve the cost effectiveness and reliability of voice and data communications among libraries at the state, area and local levels.

- There is a need for greater school participation in retrospective conversion of catalog records to machine readable form.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media directors, school administrators, and school boards to lend school owned resources to the public and to develop policies toward this end.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of public library systems to serve school library media centers in the system area in the same way they serve public libraries.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media specialists to borrow materials and refer users to other libraries and information sources.

Goal 2 Legal Access

To assure that all Wisconsin residents have legal access to free public library services through local public libraries and public library systems.

Objective 2.1

To increase the number of people who have access to public library services in public library systems to the total state population. (By January 1, 1988)

Objective 2.2

To provide access for all Wisconsin residents to all Wisconsin public libraries. (By 1988).

*Objective 2.3

To enable counties not in systems to plan for and demonstrate system services in their counties. (1986-87)

Objective 2.4

To develop a manual of policies, guidelines, and procedures for the reimbursement of public libraries for serving nonresidents. (1986-87)

BACKGROUND ON LEGAL ACCESS

The primary strategy which Wisconsin has used for accomplishing the goal of access to all public libraries by all citizens is the provision of state funded public library systems. In 1971 legislation was incorporated into Chapter 43 of the **Wisconsin Statutes** which allowed the establishment of consolidated and federated public library systems. The first public library systems were established in 1973. By January, 1986, there were seventeen federated public library systems in which 69 of Wisconsin 's 72 counties participated. All but 11 of Wisconsin's 367 public libraries participated in public library systems. A primary requirement for participation in public library systems by counties was that they provide public library service to all residents of the county not living in municipalities with public libraries. A requirement for participating public libraries was that they honor valid borrower's cards of all other participating public libraries within the system area. Thus, every citizen of every participating county had access not only to public library service but access to public library service from any public library within their system area. By January, 1986, only 47,453 citizens did not have access to public library service in Wisconsin.

Many public library systems have worked out agreements with adjacent library systems so that residents of each system can use the libraries in the other system area without any charge to the user.

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

The residents without access to public library service reside in Washington, Ozaukee, and Florence Counties. In addition, a large number of residents in Eau Claire County have been denied library service by some public libraries in Eau Claire County since 1985 due to a major intergovernmental funding dispute.

County library planning committees have been working in both Washington and Ozaukee Counties. The Washington County Planning Committee's proposal for countywide library service and participation in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System failed in August 1985 to win County Board approval. An April 1, 1986 advisory referendum, however, resulted in a 69.7 percent vote in favor of the Planning Committee's proposal. On July 8, 1986, the County Board of Supervisors voted 26-4 in favor of the proposal. If adequate funding is authorized during the County's 1986 budget process, Washington County will have countywide library service and will be a member of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System January 1, 1987.

The Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee participated with the Sheboygan County Library System in an LSCA funded demonstration project of countywide access and system services from October 1985 through June 1986. An additional LSCA grant was awarded to fund the project through December 1986. The Planning Committee's proposal for permanent countywide library service in Ozaukee County and participation with Sheboygan County in the "Eastern Shores Library System" will be submitted to the Ozaukee and Sheboygan County Board of Supervisors in the Fall of 1986 for implementation January 1987.

All but one of the five public libraries located in counties participating in public library systems which had previously elected not to participate in the system, joined a system by January 1986. It is anticipated that Brookfield will join the Waukesha County Federated Library System in 1987.

The Biennium Budget for FY 1985-87 included a major increase in funding for public library systems. In the FY 1983-85 Biennium $12,090,640 was provided for public library systems. In the FY 1985-87 Biennium $14,990,200 was provided. This is an increase of $2,899,560 or 24 percent. The basis for the increase was a recommendation by the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation that the indexing level on which the state appropriation is based be increased from 11.25 percent of local and county expenditures to 13 percent. The formula for distributing state aid was also revised to put more emphasis on population and geographic factors and less on the expenditure factor. A major reason for these changes was the need to stabilize system service programs.

Along with the 1985-87 Budget Bill, legislation was passed which clarified and strengthened the requirements for participating in public library systems and the services to be provided by public library systems. A provision was also enacted which requires that all public libraries in a public library system shall honor the valid borrowers' cards of a public library in an adjacent system. Milwaukee County was excluded from this requirement.

PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR LEGAL ACCESS

- As of January 1, 1987, there will be 4,287 citizens in Wisconsin who do not have ongoing legal access to free public library service.

- A major ongoing need is to work toward equity of funding for public library service within the county geographic area and the state as a whole. There continues to be a wide disparity in the funding of public libraries within the county unit and across the state.

- Closely associated with this need is the need for fair reimbursement to public libraries for serving non-residents whether they come from outside the municipality, outside of the county, or outside of the system area. Many state residents are still denied access to the most convenient library service because of artifical system borders.

- A legislative proposal to provide for a new category of state aid was proposed in the 1985-87 Biennium Budget by the Department of Public Instruction based on recommendations by the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation. The proposal was not funded in FY 1985-87, however, a new proposal has been developed for FY 1987-1989 which establishes a new program of state aid for the development of county-wide library services and helps local libraries offset the additional costs of interlibrary loan and direct access to individuals who are not residents of the municipality in which the library is located. The proposal is also intended to improve the equity of public library support within each county unit and the state as a whole, improve the stability of the existing open-access, provide for a consistent, minimum level of local support and lead to the improvement of the basic quality of public library service in the state. Included in this language is the method to be used to determine the total aid amount, the requirements for eligibility and the mechanism for distribution of funds, as well as restrictions on the use of funds.

- The Division for Library Services also expects to complete a manual on policies, guidelines, and procedures for the reimbursement of public libraries for serving non-residents by December 1986.

Goal 3 Improving Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems, public libraries, school library media centers and other types of libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens.

Objective 3.1

To assist and participate in needs assessment, planning and evaluation of library services for Wisconsin citizens at the local, county, system and state levels. (Ongoing)

*Objective 3.2

To provide consultation and technical assistance to staff, administrators and boards of public library systems, public libraries, school library media centers, and other types of libraries in the following specialized areas: library program development, library automation, library buildings, library planning, library continuing education, library administration and funding, interlibrary cooperation, library services to special users and effective utilization of materials and technology for instruction. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.3

To implement the library legislative and policy initiatives advanced by the Department of Public Instruction as a result of the Task Force on Library Legislation. (1986 and ongoing)

Objective 3.4

To collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data relating to library services and to review and evaluate DLS data collection methods based on changing needs, standards, and technological advances. (1986-87; Ongoing)

Objective 3.5

To administer and coordinate a certification program for Wisconsin public librarians. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.6

To administer library aids programs authorized by the state legislature.

Objective 3.7

To monitor and provide technical assistance to public library systems in complying with statutory requirements and to provide the "System Information Bulletins" on relevant topics. (Ongoing; 1986)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

*Objective 3.8

To review the **Wisconsin Public Library System Standards** in light of new legislation and national developments such as ALA's **A Public Library Planning Process** and **Output Measures for Public Libraries.** (initiated 1985-86; to conclude 1986-87)

*Objective 3.9

To promote and train public librarians and trustees in the use of standards which are developed by the Division for Library Services. (1987-88; Ongoing)

Objective 3.10

To coordinate the annual Summer Library Program. (Ongoing)

*Objective 3.11

To improve access to library services to those living in rural areas. (1986-88)

*Objective 3.12

To plan for, coordinate and provide, in cooperation with public library systems, continuing education activities which meet the needs of public library and public library system staff and trustees. (Ongoing)

*Objective 3.13

To plan and implement a biennial State Superintendent's conference for public librarians and trustees. (Spring 1987; ongoing)

Objective 3.14

To evaluate the current status and assess the results of services to children by Wisconsin public libraries. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.15

To encourage public library systems to provide consulting assistance to public libraries on services to children, young adults and adults. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.16

To provide a state-level continuing education/planning activity for individuals responsible for or interested in children's services at the system level. (1987-88)

Objective 3.17

To encourage system and state level continuing education programs for library staff who provide service to children and young adults. (Ongoing)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

*Objective 3.18

To improve library services provided by major urban libraries in Wisconsin: Milwaukee Public Library and Madison Public Library. (1986-88)

*Objective 3.19

To enable public library systems and public library system member libraries to demonstrate services to very young children and their parents to encourage the development of reading skills.

Objective 3.20

To develop and provide a collection of specialized print and non-print materials at the Reference and Loan Library which will enable staff to fill over one-third of the requests received without referral, while not unnecessarily duplicating collections of other state-level clearinghouses and resource libraries. (Ongoing)

*Objective 3.21

To continue and improve the provision of specialized reference services through the Reference and Loan Library to public library systems, state agencies and institutions by achieving successful completion of at least 90 percent of all reference requests received. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.22

To improve the effectiveness of the Reference and Loan Library as a clearinghouse for the efficient interchange of materials and information among contractual state-level clearinghouses and resource libraries, public library systems, area resource libraries, and other agencies and institutions. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.23

To continue to operate and improve a state document depository program. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.24

To provide centralized cataloging and processing of library materials for Wisconsin state agencies and other libraries on a program revenue basis. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.25

To collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data relating to school library media programs for decision-making and planning purposes. (Spring 1986; Fall 1986; Spring 1987; Fall, 1987)

* Partially or fully funded with LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

Objective 3.26

To encourage excellence in library media programs by maintaining strong communication with higher education faculties through conferences and material preparation. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.27

To encourage excellence in library media programs by providing inservices to school principals on evaluating and promoting effective library media programs. (Pilot FY 86; ongoing)

Objective 3.28

To encourage excellence in library media programs through the revision and distribution of **Guidelines for Library Media Programs.** (By early 1987.)

Objective 3.29

To promote the use of current educational information for decision-making through the use of computer data bases and other means provided through the Wisconsin Dissemination Program and area CESAs, by increasing the number of CESAs providing database searches from 4 to 6, and by completion of DPI Microcomputer Center/Library's 21st century information services. (Fall, 1987; ongoing)

Objective 3.30

To provide a site in the DPI Microcomputer Center Library for review of K-12 instructional software, microcomputer-based library software and other related instructional and information technologies.

Objective 3.31

To promote the development and use of CTNs for communication within CESA areas. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.32

To model and encourage the effective use of telecommunications for educators through state consultant activities and for instructional purposes. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.33

To promote excellence in library media programs through revised and improved certification for library media specialists. (Effective July 1, 1986)

Objective 3.34

To plan and implement a biennial State Superintendent's conference for district library media directors. (Fall 1987; ongoing)

Objective 3.35

To monitor expenditures of the Common School Fund to insure that schools spend all Common School Fund monies received for library media services. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.36

To evaluate the current status of building-level school library media programs and plan for future directions toward excellence; to identify inequities and inadequacies. (FY 1988; ongoing)

Objective 3.37

To insure that all public school administrators and teachers have access to current professional materials and reference services, either in their school districts or through networking arrangements. (Ongoing)

Objective 3.38

To promote the following library media services for every school regardless of size, location, or grade level:

- Integration of library media resources and activities with other school educational program activities.
- Program of library media skills instruction integrated with classroom curricula.
- Guidance for all students in selecting appropriate media.
- Collaboration with teachers in selecting, locating, designing, and producing materials for use in classroom teaching and student projects.
- Coordination of the school library media program with other library media programs and services within the district.
- Provision of educational resource materials for teachers.

Objective 3.39

To encourage direct access to library media programs for all school-age children in each school building with the following as a minimum:

- one professionally certified library media specialist for every 400 students in grades K-6.
- one library media support staff member for every 400 students in grades K-6.
- one professionally certified library media specialist for every 400 students in grades 7-12.
- one library media support staff member for every 400 students in grades 7-12.
- a professionally certified library media specialist to coordinate the district's K-12 library media program according to the following minimum staffing patterns:

    - districts with student enrollments of 3,000 or more are required to have one full-time district library media coordinator.

- districts with an enrollment of 2,500-2,999 students have the option of a full-time or half-time district library media coordinator, the decision regarding full- or half-time to be based on specific factors such as responsibilities beyond those listed for District Library Media Coordinators in **Standards for Instructional Media Programs, 1977-82,** the extent of central services historically provided by the district, and the number of school buildings located in the district.
- districts with student enrollments between 1,500 and 2,499 are required to have a half-time district library media coordinator.
- districts with student enrollments between 750 and 1,499 are required to have a one-fourth-time district library media coordinator.
- districts with student enrollments below 749 are required to provide a minimum of 15 days of released time for district level activities.

Objective 3.40

- To encourage an increase in the percent of schools providing at least 10,000 volumes or 15 per student, whichever is greater,
  - from 21 percent to 35 percent at the elementary level.
  - from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
  - from 55 percent to 65 percent at the high school level.

- To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools providing at least 45 periodical titles for K-6 students, 10 periodical titles for K-8, junior high/middle school students, and 150 periodical titles for high school students.
  - from 4 percent to 15 percent at the elementary level,
  - from 18 percent to 25 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
  - from 30 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

- To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools providing at least three newspapers for elementary school students, and six newspapers, two of which are national, for secondary school students
  - from 11 percent to 20 percent at the elementary level,
  - from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
  - from 74 percent to 80 percent at the high school level.

Objective 3.41

To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein selection of media is done on the basis of an official selection policy approved by the school board, and where teachers are actively involved in the selection of media, from 56 percent at the elementary level and 72 percent at the junior high/middle school and high school levels to 90 percent at all levels. Note: Since selection policies should be district-wide, the percentage should be the same at all levels.

Objective 3.42

To encourage an increase in the percentage of school districts where a comprehensive evaluation of each building level library media program is conducted at least every five years by a building level evaluation team consisting of representatives of the library media staff, administration, faculty, students, parents, and school board, with assistance and coordination from the district level instructional media director.

- from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 3.43

To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein students are allowed unlimited use of the IMC whenever it is open, provided space is available

- from 67 percent to 75 percent on the elementary level,
- from 83 percent to 90 percent on the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 91 percent to 95 percent on the high school level.

Objective 3.44

To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein some preventive maintenance and minor repair of instructional equipment are provided at the district level and records for repairs on each item are kept

- from 60 percent to 70 percent.

Objective 3.45

To encourage an increase in the percentage of school districts where the library media program budget is developed by the building level library media specialist, with assistance and coordination from the district level library media director, based upon recommendations for materials, equipment, and services developed by teachers, students, and the library media specialist

- from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 3.46

To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools spending at least two percent of the statewide average "shared cost per member" (roughly equivalent to per-pupil operational cost computed in other states) for their library media programs

- from 16 percent to 25 percent at the elementary level,
- from 24 percent to 35 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 32 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

BACKGROUND ON IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES

Public Libraries

The framework for the improvement and expansion of public libraries in Wisconsin has been the network of the seventeen state supported public library systems in Wisconsin. Since the first public library systems went into operation in 1973, there has been a steady increase in the impact that systems have had on the quality of public library service. This impact has come about because of system services which include among others consulting services, in-service training, delivery and communication services, interlibrary loan services, and access to all public libraries and a resource library. A major increase in funding for public library systems in 1985-87 should help to stabilize and improve these services.

In October, 1985, Representative Calvin Potter introduced at the Department's request Assembly Bill 537 which is a culmination of these efforts. As enacted, the Division for Library Services will have responsibility for the implementation of many of the provisions within this bill. Of particular note in regard to AB 537 is the large number of recommendations relating to the improvement of the organization and governance of public libraries at the local and county levels.

The publication **Wisconsin Public Library System Standards** was published in 1973. During the period since its publication, a great deal has occurred both within Wisconsin and nationally in regard to public libraries and the measurement of public library service.

Public libraries in Wisconsin continue to share responsibility and cooperate with schools in offering young people attractive sources of enlightenment and enjoyment in order to increase their use of library services in the present and future. Despite the fact that children and young adults have constituted a diminishing percentage of Wisconsin's population in recent years, they are still the greatest users of public library services. And in many Wisconsin public libraries they are offered well-selected and varied materials, and served by dedicated and enthusiastic librarians.

The Division for Library Services continues to cooperate with the Wisconsin Library Association and the Wisconsin Humanities Committee in an effort to establish a pattern of adult reading and discussion programs in public libraries throughout the state. On the basis of its application to the American Library Association, Wisconsin was one of the initial states chosen as a "pilot" for the nationwide "Let's Talk About It" program, which is being funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

During the first year of the project in Wisconsin, reading/discussion groups were held in a large urban library (Milwaukee Public Library), two medium-sized public libraries (Stevens Point and Wisconsin Rapids) and in six libraries within the South Central Library System. The Wisconsin Library Association received a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Committee and some support from the Division for Library Services to continue the project for a second year. Twenty-two public libraries from around the state were awarded $500 stipends to implement reading/discussion groups following the model provided by the national program.

While "Making a Living, Making a Life: Work and Its Rewards in a Changing America" was the theme discussed during the first year, additional themes being implemented in Wisconsin during the second year are "The Way We Were, The Way We Are - Seasons in the Contemporary American Family," "Not For Children Only" and "What America Reads: Myth Making in Popular Fiction."

Most recently, the Wisconsin Humanities Committee has amended the current "Let's Talk About It" grant to enable the program to continue through 1987. The Division for Library Services is also contributing additional funding. Many of the seventeen libraries that will receive $500 grants during the 1986-87 grant period will be implementing the "Let's Talk About It" program for the first time.

A goal which the Division strongly supports in conjunction with the Wisconsin Library Association and the Wisconsin Humanities Committee is the establishment of reading/discussion groups as an integral part of adult programming in public libraries. The enthusiasm that the "Let's Talk About It" concept has generated among Wisconsin librarians demonstrates their enthusiasm for this goal.

School Library Media Centers

Wisconsin school libraries have been serving the instructional needs of many students and staff for a century. Early emphasis was on the high school level. The period 1935-1965 saw a considerable growth in elementary school libraries. Since the 1950's, school libraries have been broadened to include all formats of materials. The preferred organizational form in Wisconsin schools today is the library media center, which brings together all types of learning resources under the direction of professional staff who serve as facilitators of learning processes for students and teachers.

Wis. Stats. 121.02(1)(h) requires each of the state's 432 school districts to "provide adequate instructional materials, texts, and library services which reflect the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American Society." The Administrative Rule PI 8.01(2)(b) sets criteria by which compliance with the statute is determined, including: 1) professional library media staff in secondary schools; 2) a diverse collection of materials; 3) district level coordination of library media services; and 4) a long-range plan for development of library media services. While state-level leadership is important, leadership at the school district level is necessary for the realization of the goals which relate to school library media programs in this chapter.

Statistics on district-level library media programs - as distinct from building-level programs - became available in a report issued by the Department of Public Instruction in April 1982. **District-Level Instructional Media Programs in Wisconsin Public Schools, 1982: A Status Report** tabulated the results of a survey returned by 85 percent of Wisconsin's 433 school districts.

The report disclosed, among other details, that:

- 34 districts (9 percent) employed full-time library media directors,
- 252 districts (68 percent) had a district-wide selection policy,
- 183 districts (49 percent) had a coordinated K-12 library media skills instruction program,
- 147 districts (40 percent) provided central cataloging/processing services,
- 129 districts (35 percent) provided a daily delivery service,
- 88 districts (24 percent) picked up materials from or returned them to public libraries in the district,
- 200 districts (54 percent) had an active interlibrary loan program among the schools in the district,
- 227 districts (61 percent) were formal members of a multitype library cooperative organization,
- 56 districts (15 percent) maintained district-level materials collections (distinct from any building-level IMC),
- 10 districts (3 percent) used an electronic security system to prevent loss of materials, and 66 districts (18 percent) distributed programming over cable television.

Academic Libraries

Formal post-high-school education in Wisconsin is carried out through approximately 75 separate campuses or facilities, each of which operates one or more libraries to support its students and faculty. These libraries are located in the University of Wisconsin System, on campuses of the state's vocational schools, private colleges, and universities, and in private professional and trade schools. The last available national library survey of public and private college and university libraries conducted by the U.S. Department of Education, covering the 1981-82 academic year, showed total library operating costs amounting to approximately $40 million in Wisconsin.

A Council of University of Wisconsin Libraries, consisting of librarians, administrators, and faculty, was established as a permanent UW System planning group. Former UW System president Robert O'Neil and the board of regents identified library automation and the restoration of adequate funding for library materials as high priorities in state budget planning.

Special Libraries

Specialty libraries have much to contribute in terms of specialized materials and people trained in the use of these materials. Librarians and information specialists from special libraries participate in specialized information networks, locally, statewide and nationwide. There are a number of ways in which special libraries can contribute to the improvement and expansion of library services to Wisconsin citizens: they can be included in planning for multitype library cooperation; they can provide specialized subject research, whether manual or automated; they can participate in other resource sharing programs as interloan, delivery, coordinated collection development.

PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES

Public Library Needs

- While Wisconsin has many outstanding public libraries and taken as a whole Wisconsin has good public library service, there is a wide disparity in the quality of library service. This disparity exists within the same county, from county to county, and between public library system areas. Of Wisconsin's 356 public libraries, 172 serve a population of under 2,000; 131 have a budget of less than $15,000; 155 have a collection of less than 10,000 volumes; and 123 are open less than 20 hours per week.

- There is a need to revise Wisconsin's public library and public library system standards in light of state and national developments and to work with public libraries and public library systems to implement these standards. It is expected that a Task Force appointed by the State Superintendent in 1986 to revise these standards will complete its work by the Spring of 1987.

- There is a need for public library systems to evaluate the level and quality of their consulting services to member libraries especially in the area of children's and young adult services.

School Library Media Center Needs

- There is a need to evaluate the status of building level school library media programs to identify inequities and inadequacies.

- There is a need for improved access for school administrators and teachers to current professional materials and reference services through school library media programs. The resources to which school administrators and teachers have access through school library media centers is uneven. Some medium to large districts provide ample collections of curriculum guides, journals, and professional books, as well as on-line search services through a well-organized district media services program. Other districts have little or nothing at the local level and lack staff and resources to provide reasonable access to these resources at area or higher levels.

- There is a need for improved library media services at the building and district level.

- Direct access to professional school library media specialists for all school-age children is needed, especially at the elementary level.

- There is a need for district level leadership for coordination and planning of library media programs.

- Good up-to-date basic building print and audiovisual collections for all Wisconsin school libraries are needed.

- There is a need for sound criteria for the selection of instructional resources.

- There is a need for statistical data on building level school library media services. No statistical data are available for Wisconsin's school library media

programs that are more recent than the 1977-78 school year. While a five year comparison would have been preferable, an eight-year comparison will be acceptable in order to show changes in the range of services offered and the number of schools and students served. Data are needed to assess progress and to describe areas of services where improvements are needed, so that the DLS might focus efforts of its staff on them.

- There is a need for regular collaboration with University faculty who prepare school library media specialists in order to maintain high quality pre-service library media education programs. While Wisconsin's universities have strong programs to prepare candidates for the school library media profession, university faculty members need personal contact with school building library media specialists and DLS consultant staff to keep abreast of needs.

- There is a need for inservice education for school administrators to help them guide library media program development and evaluate library media staff. School administrators charged with supervision and evaluation of library media staff are not familiar in many cases with the special abilities of school library media specialists and the unique contributions they can make to the total education of children and young people.

- New recommended guidelines for the development and evaluation of school library media programs at the area, district and building level need to be developed. The existing recommended state standards are outdated. A task force appointed by the State Superintendent has begun work and expects to complete publication of recommended guidelines by 1987.

- There is a need for improved and more widespread use of computer databases through Wisconsin Dissemination Program at the local, area (CESA), and state (DPI) levels.

- There is a need for improved inter-school communication through increased use of CESA Telephone Networks (CTN). Presently all the school districts in CESA 4 (LaCrosse area) are linked for 2-way service communication through the CESA Teleconference Network where persons throughout the area hear a presentation through special channel receivers located in each school district and respond via a wide ranging telephone "party line."

- There is a need for expanded use of appropriate telecommunications technology for instructional purposes. The Statewide Extension Education Network couples two-way audio communication with "freeze frame" video broadcasts using a special channel and receivers at specific sites to extend educational programming throughout the state. A number of school districts have used fully interactive two-way television to bring advanced or unique course offerings to a large number of students who live in a hilly, lightly populated area in western Wisconsin.

- There is a need for opportunities for school district level library media directors to learn the unique requirements of district level library media services and master the techniques of supervision and management.

- There is a need to closely monitor expenditures of the interest from the Common School Fund. The Common School Fund, created in Article X, Section 2, of the State Constitution "to support the maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor" provides funds "for the purchase of library books and other instructional materials for school libraries, according to the rules prescribed by the State Superintendent." This annual allocation can be spent by the school district for: Audiovisual Materials, Library Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Microfilm, Reference Books, and Programmed Microcomputer Software. This allocation cannot be used to purchase textbooks, nor can it be used for rental of any items. It may be spent only for the items listed above, and the items must be part of the collection of materials ordinarily housed in the library or instructional media center. The fund distributed $9,749,465 or $8.70 per child in January 1986. It is necessary to ascertain that school districts have indeed spent the allocation for the appropriate purposes, so each year the expenditures are compared to the allocations. Offending school districts are notified of the mandate and pursued until the correct expenditures have been made.

  The principal of the Common School Fund itself has grown to over $100,000,000. This money is mainly used for loans to schools for a twenty-year loan period for the construction of school facilities. The total income from this fund is apportioned to the public schools, based on the school census of children between age 4 and 20 residing in the school district. All monies from the fund are paid to the public schools, as none of this fund can be disbursed to private schools of the State.

Goal 4 Users With Special Needs

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs through a planning and implementation process in conjunction with public library systems, public libraries, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

*Objective 4.1

To assist public library systems in developing a written plan of service for coordinating and implementing service to users with special needs within their areas. (By 1987)

Objective 4.2

To assist public libraries, public library systems and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in coordinating needs assessments within their service areas, utilizing the demographic and other data provided by the state. (Ongoing)

*Objective 4.3

To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to the rural and urban disadvantaged including, but not limited to those living below the census-defined poverty level, the functionally illiterate, the unemployed, and those in need of developing survival skills. (Ongoing)

*Objective 4.4

To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to racial and ethnic minorities, "new Americans," and to people with limited English-speaking ability. (Ongoing)

*Objective 4.5

To assist public libraries, public library systems and the Wisconsin Regional Library For the Blind and Physically Handicapped in planning, implementing and evaluating library services to those residing in local and county institutions, e.g., nursing homes, facilities for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled, juvenile and adult correctional facilities. (Ongoing)

*Objective 4.6

To encourage librarians to explore the potential of "information and referral" services in working with special needs populations. (Ongoing)

* Partially or fully funded by LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

*Objective 4.7

To assist public libraries, public library systems, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services for Wisconsin's disabled, homebound, and elderly residents. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.8

To fund the operation of the Regional Library for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped through a state contract with the Milwaukee Public Library. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.9

To improve the ability of the Regional Library to provide services to its clientele through replacement or expansion of the automated circulation system. (By 1988)

Objective 4.10

To work with the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, public libraries, public library systems, and other organizations to develop statewide public awareness of the services and increase readership. (Ongoing)

Objective 4.11

To assist the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to develop and revise a five-year plan of service seeking input from consumer representatives. (By 1988)

Objective 4.12

To assist the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in undertaking a systematic study to investigate the need for additional service outlets in Wisconsin. (By 1988)

Objective 4.13

To establish an advisory committee to the Department of Public Instruction concerning library services to physically and visually handicapped persons in Wisconsin. (By 1988)

Objective 4.14

To encourage libraries to cooperate with community agencies and institutions in providing library services to special needs populations. (Ongoing)

* Partially or fully funded by LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

*Objective 4.15

To disseminate information about library services to special users to librarians throughout Wisconsin by sponsoring a statewide meeting on an annual basis and through the "Reaching Out" column in **Channel DLS.** (Ongoing)

BACKGROUND AND PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR LIBRARY USERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The provision of library services for special users has historically included the urban and rural disadvantaged, the institutionalized, the disabled, the elderly, ethnic and racial minorities which have suffered discrimination, and those with limited English-speaking ability. For the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act, "disadvantaged' persons means persons whose socio-economic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefiting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services." According to the **Federal Register**, March 30, 1984, the legislative history to the 1970 amendments indicates that "in making this amendment to the Act, Congress intended to equate the term "disadvantaged" with low economic status.

In Wisconsin, funds from the Library Services Act and the Library Services and Construction Act were used between 1957 and 1973 to initiate or develop area-wide services in sections of the state characterized as disadvantaged. During this period, such extension programs brought public library services to thousands of the rural poor for the first time.

Since 1973, state-aided public library systems, often with the help of LSCA demonstrations, have been extended to serve almost all the state's population. In this period, systems and larger public libraries have also utilized local, state, and LSCA funds to begin or to strengthen targeted programs to meet special needs. Approved programs have addressed the needs of the elderly, the visually and hearing impaired, ethnic minorities and institutionalized persons, among others.

According to the 1980 census data, most of the counties in Wisconsin with a poverty level of above 12% are found in the western and, to a lesser extent, the central part of the state. While many of these are rural counties, it should be noted that a rural location in and of itself is not equated with a "disadvantaged" status in the judgment of the federal government. The census data must be studied county by county.

One of the most startling findings nationwide of an analysis of the 1980 census figures which also impacts on Wisconsin is the phenomenon called the "feminization of poverty." In 1984, 15% of American women over the age of 64 were below the poverty line; the comparable figure for men was 8.7%. In Wisconsin 35.2% of "female householders, no husband present, with children under 18 years" are below the poverty line. For black and Native American women and women of Spanish origin who head households with children under 18, the figures are over 50%. Young adults are another entire class of people who are increasingly falling below the poverty line because of the national epidemic in teenage pregnancy, the escalating high school dropout rate and a consistently high unemployment rate. Thus, "disadvantaged" is a category which is becoming increasingly broad in our rapidly changing and economically stressed society.

The **Public Library Mission Statement** states that public libraries exist to meet "the unique cultural, informational, educational and rehabilitative needs of the community." The **Mission Statement** declares: "Community means not only the narrow group of often middle class, educated people, who are the traditional library users, but everyone, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, majority and minority, young and old, disabled, and nondisabled, eager and apathetic."

Are the library's services and materials relevant and accessible to those members of the community who may be poor or otherwise disadvantaged, physically disabled, functionally illiterate, institutionalized or homebound? For the past few years in the area of special needs, the Division for Library Services has been stressing the importance of knowing "who's out there" in addition to traditional library users.

Administered by the Division, the purpose of the LSCA-funded "Special Users Needs Assessment," which began in the Summer of 1984, was to assist public libraries and public library systems in ascertaining who the special needs populations are in their service areas, to provide them with documentation about what they had accomplished over the past few years in serving these groups, and to help them in developing a comprehensive plan of service based upon what needs to be done. Among the specific objectives of the project were to provide demographic data about special needs populations to each of the public library systems in Wisconsin and to prepare a report summarizing library services to special needs populations within the past decade.

In June 1985, research demographic writers from the Applied Population Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin-Madison provided the keynote address at the "Library Services to Users with Special Needs" meeting in Madison, explaining the demographic data they had developed under contract with the Division. **Population Data For Wisconsin Public Library Systems,** the two hundred and thirty-five page document they prepared, includes statistical data on the elderly, race and ethnicity characteristics, educational level, English-speaking ability, poverty status, labor force characteristics and disabilities for Wisconsin as a whole, and for each of the public library systems. Copies of the document were sent to all the public library systems in the state and are available through interlibrary loan from the state Reference and Loan Library.

The other major product of the "Special Users Needs Assessment" project, **Library Services to Special Needs Populations in Wisconsin 1975-1984,** was distributed in January 1986. This report is divided into three parts: a narrative profile of each library system's program with its users with special needs during the past ten years which includes a chart of system expenditures and LSCA grants administered by the system; a list of all the LSCA grants to special needs populations awarded in Wisconsin, divided by system and including grants implemented by member libraries as well as system-level grants and, finally, a list of the LSCA grants awarded in Wisconsin during this time period which includes tables and charts and is arranged by target group.

For the federal fiscal year 1985-86 in the "Special Needs" category, grants were specifically solicited in the areas of planning and adult literacy. Four public library systems implemented planning grants, meeting several times as a group with the Division for Library Services specialized services consultant. Their purpose in meeting was not only to discuss their projects and learn from each other but also to generate material on planning services to special needs populations that would be helpful to the other thirteen systems undertaking comparable projects in the future.

For the federal fiscal year 1986-87, a "Planning" subcategory totaling $64,000 was created within the more general "Special Needs" category. Part of the impetus for the addition of this subcategory was the strengthening of the system service requirement concerning special needs populations. Systems are now require to "coordinate and implement" as well as develop a written plan of service for special needs populations. Eleven public library systems applied for and receive these grants.

In July 1986, the Division for Library Services sponsored a meeting at which the "Model Planning Process" which had been developed by Division staff and the coordinators of the four original planning grants made its first public appearance. This meeting also provided an opportunity for the coordinators from the Arrowhead, Nicolet, Outagamie-Waupaca, and South Central Library Systems to share the knowledge and experience they had gained in implementing their planning projects with those who were just beginning this process.

In addition to the eleven planning grants, fifteen projects totaling $206,476 were awarded in the general "Special Needs" Category. There were four grants each in the areas of literacy and library services to the disadvantaged, two which focused on library service to jails and five targeting the elderly. This diversity reflects a greater "mix" of target groups than has occurred for the past few years, hopefully reflecting careful needs assessment at the local and system levels. While eight of the grants were awarded to public library systems, seven were received by local public libraries or county library systems, which suggests an increased interest in improving services to special needs populations at the local level.

Of the thirty-two grants submitted, the fifteen which ultimately received funding all indicated active involvement with other community agencies. This was true no matter what their target population, and the importance of coalition building with social service agencies in reaching special needs populations cannot be overemphasized.

In November 1985, the Division sponsored a meeting in Fond du Lac at which the nine coordinators of the federally-funded literacy projects ongoing at that time shared information about their projects. Three of the four literacy grants funded for FY 1986-87 are continuation projects, and in each case the library is reaching out to serve a wider geographic area. It is heartening to note that projects can grow in different directions: not only from the system downward but also expanding out from the local level.

As was true of the other three systems involved in the original planning grants, the Outagamie-Waupaca Library System became highly sensitized to the importance of working with other community agencies during the planning process, and is currently implementing a project which centers on interagency cooperation. This is the creation of a directory of the audiovisual resources owned by various agencies in the OWLS area which the agencies are willing to lend. The concept of this grant was first developed in Wisconsin by the Manitowoc-Calumet Library System, and has also been implemented by the Arrowhead and Kenosha County Library Systems. Customizing an already existing idea to the needs of one's own library or system has frequently resulted in quality services for special needs populations in Wisconsin.

The Arrowhead Library System's "Women Alone: Promoting the Library to a Special Project" project introduces a new concept in Wisconsin, one which focuses on that segment of the population affected by the "feminization of poverty." The goal of this project is to provide and promote library services that are responsive to the needs of women in poverty, especially single mothers and displaced homemakers. The project objectives include close cooperation with community agencies and demonstrating the library's role as a community education and information center by supplying up-to-date and accurate information concerning issues relating to women in poverty.

As the **Library Services to Special Needs Populations in Wisconsin, 1975-84** report indicates, the elderly have been the special needs population group most consistently served by libraries in Wisconsin. For the federal fiscal year 1986-87, there are five projects targeting the elderly, two initiated by public library systems and three by county and individual libraries. Although grants for the elderly have traditionally provided programming and recreational materials, usually large print books, two of the projects currently being implemented focus on meeting the information needs of the elderly.

Several years ago the Division targeted library services to jails as a priority within the "special needs" category, and it's encouraging to observe that this interest continues. As is the case with most of the literacy grants, both of these projects are continuations further extending and upgrading library services in already existing programs.

As has been true in previous years, the Division supports the conclusions reached by the Appalachian Adult Education Center Project in its report, "Interrelating Library and Basic Education Services for Disadvantaged Adults: A Demonstration of Four Alternative Working Models."

These conclusions are:

1. "Demonstration projects act as microcosms of their fields. For them to do so, their settings cannot be so unique nor their techniques so expensive that they cannot be replicated elsewhere."

2. "A demonstration of a public service which does not develop into an ongoing service in its location is both a poor demonstration and a poor investment of tax dollars. Since the successfully demonstrated services raise the expectations of its community, its closure at the end of the fiscal year amounts to an unkept promise to that community. Part of the demonstration is incomplete if the service does not continue on its own merits, since an important part of any demonstration, the knotty problems of institutionalization, have not been carefully enough explored and resolved. As a consequence, the demonstration money has been spent for a short-term service for a relatively small group of people."

3. "The generation of knowledge is a useless exercise unless it is disseminated."

The Division believes that these three conclusions can be applied to Wisconsin as follows: There should be an expectation on the part of the library or public library system applying for an LSCA grant in the "Special Needs" category that the project will be continued when federal funds are no longer available to sustain it. Before submitting a grant, the prospective applicant should consider how and where the funding will be found to continue the program when the grant period is finished.

The Division is encouraging public libraries and public library systems to apply for modestly-priced grants in the LSCA "Special Needs" category that demonstrably fit within the sponsoring agency's mission. Since the public library systems in Wisconsin have a service requirement to plan and coordinate the implementation of library services to special needs populations within their areas, it is expected that their "Special Needs" grants and those of their member libraries will be consistent with their overall system plans for these groups. By the end of the federal fiscal year 1986-87, fifteen of the seventeen public library systems will have developed such a plan for special needs populations. Since system member libraries are and have been actively involved in the development of their systems' plans, in the future individual libraries and systems will be expected to apply for federal funds for those target groups that have been given priority in their systems' plan. When a library or library system applies for federal funds for a project consistent with its current plan of service to special needs populations, it's more likely that the project will be continued with local or state monies if a modest budget is necessary to sustain it.

Finally, the Division is convinced of the importance of disseminating information about the exemplary grants that have been funded in the "Special Needs" category. The "Model Planning Process for Special Needs Populations," which was an outgrowth of the cooperation among the four planning grant coordinators and the Division, and the materials generated by those projects, all of which are now being shared with those currently undertaking planning processes, are examples of the benefits of dissemination. In a similar vein, Wisconsin has been implementing some grants in the areas of services to special needs populations, including the disadvantaged, the elderly and the incarcerated, which represent "firsts," not only within the state but throughout the country. Information about these grants deserves wide dissemination.

Following a precedent which has been followed since 1983, the Division plans to offer a statewide meeting about library services to special needs populations on an annual basis. Another avenue for disseminating information about library services to "special needs" populations is the "Reaching Out" column in Channel DLS. Librarians around the state who are working with users with special needs, whether they are utilizing LSCA monies or building locally supported programs, are encouraged to share information about their activities with the Division, and we in turn will communicate it to other librarians in the state.

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped exists to serve the library needs of the visually and physically impaired residents of the state of Wisconsin. It currently provides services to approximately 7,000 active readers.

The Regional Library, located at the Milwaukee Public Library, loans eligible borrowers both materials and equipment provided primarily by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Service throughout Wisconsin is provided by mail. In addition, service is provided in person to all borrowers who come into the library. Consultation and back-up service is provided to the one subregional library, the Special Services Department of the Brown County Public Library. In addition, deposit collections are provided to institutions and libraries throughout Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction provides funding to the Regional Library for personnel, supplies, materials and operating expenses and consultant services. Milwaukee Public Library provides the physical facility, maintenance and utilities. Legislation enabling the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is found in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

A DPI-sponsored Advisory Committee for the blind and physically handicapped that will address the concerns of the Regional Library will be formed. Among its charges will be to review and revise the long-range plan for the Regional Library, to assist the library in promoting awareness of its services statewide and to formulate a plan to reach eligible nonusers of the Regional Library and increase readership.

Goal 5 State Institutions

To improve library services for those residing in state institutions in Wisconsin in conjunction with the appropriate state agencies, public libraries and public library systems.

*Objective 5.1

To assist the library coordinator in the Department of Health and Social Services in the development, implementation and evaluation of library cooperation between the Department's institution libraries and public libraries, public library systems and other types of libraries.(Ongoing)

Objective 5.2

To provide technical assistance and consultation to the libraries in the Department of Health and Social Services, Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King. (Ongoing)

Objective 5.3

To provide specialized information services and interlibrary loan to state institution libraries.

BACKGROUND AND PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARY SERVICES

The Division for Library Services has, since 1966, been able to contribute significantly to the improvement of library services in state institutions and residential schools for the handicapped, often through the use of LSCA funds. Coordination of LSCA projects and advisory services to institution libraries are the responsibilities of the Bureau for Library Development's consultant for specialized services. The Reference and Loan Library provides interlibrary loan service directly to state institution libraries.

The residential facilities eligible for LSCA funds are operated by three major state departments: 1) the Department of Health and Social Services, 2) the Department of Public Instruction, and 3) the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The long-range plan for state institution libraries in the Department of Health and Social Services, mandated in Council Studies, section 20 of Chapter Law 347, appeared in March 1983. A revised version, "The Library System Plan" appeared in April 1985. It outlines an internal system of cooperation among the institution libraries which would be administered by a library coordinator located within the Department of Health and Social Services. The library coordinator's position was wholly funded with LSCA monies until mid-1985, when the Department of Health and Social Services began contributing funding for the position. It is hoped that within the next few years the Department of Health and Social Services library

* Partially or fully funded by LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

coordinator position will be totally supported from within that Department. The Division for Library Services will be assisting the DHSS library coordinator in the area of library networking, working for the active participation of state institution libraries in resource sharing with public library systems.

During the federal fiscal year 1985-86, the Department of Health and Social Services Library Coordinator worked with the Division of Corrections librarians on the creation of a Division-wide correctional library service and materials selection policy. During this same time period, six institution libraries began retrospective conversion of their bibliographic records via MITINET. In addition to the retrospective conversion project, a total of eleven Department of Health and Social Services libraries now use microcomputers for various user programs, interloan, technical processing, and database searching. A three-day workshop on legal reference and research methods for all Department of Health and Social Services institution librarians was held in the summer of 1986.

Two new correctional institutions, at Portage and Oshkosh, were opened in 1986. The library coordinator worked closely with the Department of Health and Social Services administration in designing the layouts of the institution libraries, in planning the materials collections and in hiring the institution librarians.

For the federal fiscal year 1986-87, an LSCA grant which affects all the libraries in the Divisions of Corrections and Care and Treatment facilities is the "Reintegration Information and Life Skills Project." Its purpose is to aid state institution residents in developing the skills needed for independent living, job procurement and retention and reintegration into the community. Another project which reaches all the institutions in the two divisions involves the establishment of special library collections for institution residents on segregation units, who by definition do not have access to their institution libraries. Finally, an LSCA grant will cover the costs of conducting one-day workshops in creative writing for inmates in five adult correctional institutions.

During the federal fiscal year 1985-86, the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped in Janesville produced its third set of fifty titles of large-print books of a recreational nature for visually impaired children at the upper elementary and junior high school levels. The titles selected for enlargement are available for interlibrary loan through the Reference and Loan Library. The Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped intends to produce ten titles per year utilizing local monies, and to that end the Advisory Committee established for the project continues to meet.

GOAL 6 Physical Facilities

To assure that all public library service programs are housed in physical facilities that are appropriate to their materials, staff, clientele, and service needs, and sufficiently flexible and expandable to provide for changing requirements.

Objective 6.1

To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional floor space completed each year, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule. (1986-1991)

Objective 6.2

To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional public library floor space planned for the next five years, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.3

To encourage an increase in the number of local public libraries which have conducted building space needs assessments. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.4

To encourage local public libraries in need of additional space to prepare written program statements. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.5

To increase the number of local public libraries in compliance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1983, or which have established plans for compliance. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.6

To increase the number of local public libraries which have evaluated their facilities for energy conservation or which have implemented energy conservation measures. (Ongoing)

Objective 6.7

To carry out a statewide needs assessment of public library space needs. (1987-88)

Objective 6.8

To explore the feasibility of providing state aid for public library construction. (1987-89)

*Objective 6.9

To award and monitor LSCA Title II construction grants to public libraries. (Ongoing)

BACKGROUND ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Wisconsin continues to have a significant need for improvement in its public library facilities. A minimum of 188 communities have need for new, expanded, or improved library facilities. In order for Wisconsin to keep pace with its need for adequate library facilities between 50,000 and 150,000 square feet of space has to be added or improved.

Funding of Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1983 under the Emergency Jobs Bill and subsequent allocations in 1985 and 1986 have served as a major impetus for building projects. Projects funded under LSCA Title II in 1985 will be completed in 1985-86 and include building projects in Adams, Menomonie, Milwaukee, New London, Omro and Palmyra. These projects produced a total of almost 60,000 square feet of new or expanded library space.

Under the latest Title II appropriation made through P.L. 98-480, three projects have been approved: Bloomer, Burlington and Hillsboro. Wisconsin's LSCA Title II allocation of $487,005 has been matched by $2,456,485 in local funds for a total commitment of $2,943,490 for public library construction. Over 51,000 square feet of floor space will be added or remodeled as a result of these projects.

In addition to these federally funded projects additions and new structures have been or soon will be completed in Withee, Roberts, Fox-Point-Bayside, Milton, Muskego, Delafield, Boyceville, Westby and Waukesha.

PRESENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS FOR PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Wisconsin's present and projected needs for expanded and improved public library facilities can be measured in a number of ways. One way is to note the response to recent LSCA funding. Since new allocations under LSCA Title II have been received, nineteen projects have been funded, but a total of forty applications were received. Under the most recent allocation, three projects were funded, but over forty communities expressed an interest in LSCA funding and a total of five submitted an application.

The best measure, however, is to summarize the brief facilities survey appended to the 1984 public library questionnaire. The survey asked if individual libraries perceived a need for expanded facilities in the next five years. Of 365 public libraries in the state, more than half - 188 - said they would need more space. In many instances planning was already underway:

*Partially or fully funded by LSCA 1986-87/1987-88.

Preliminary discussions with Board, city	52
Space needs assessment complete	17
Building program statement complete	22
Schematic design/design development	20
Construction underway	3
	114
Planning not yet begun	74
TOTAL	188

The Division plans to circulate a second survey among these new respondents in an attempt to quantify how many square feet are needed at what cost.

LSCA

GENERAL LSCA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Policies and procedures for evaluation of the effectiveness of LSCA programs.

   - Each project or program will have an evaluation design based on the objectives of the project or program as part of the project proposal.

   - The objectives of each project or program will be evaluated by the contribution the project or proposal will make to the achievement of the Wisconsin Long-Range Program.

   - Each project or program will be evaluated on the goals of the grantees as they relate the Wisconsin Long-Range Program, and to its contribution to the improvement of library service for the users of the state.

2. Policies and procedures for dissemination of information regarding LSCA projects and evaluation.

   - Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to the LSCA Advisory Committee.

   - Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be published in **Channel DLS** and other documents as appropriate.

   - Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to interested persons upon request.

3. Policies and procedures for coordination of programs and projects of LSCA with programs operated by institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools.

   - The State Superintendent of Public Instruction serves on the UW Board of Regents and the State Board of Vocational-Technical Adult Education.

   - The LSCA Advisory Committee has representatives of public, special, school, academic, and institutional libraries.

   - The Division for Library Services is advised by a statutory Council on Library and Network Development which has members representative of the interests of all types of libraries.

   - The Division for Library Services includes librarians from the various types of libraries on statewide committees, task forces and planning groups. The Division will be appointing an advisory committee on library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

   - Division for Library Services staff are represented on the board of the Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) and the Cooperative Children's Book Center.

LIST OF LSCA PROJECTS APPROVED FOR
July 1, 1986–June 30, 1987

Title I

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Strengthening the State Library Agency and LSCA Administration				
87-1	Division for Library Services	LSCA Administration	$40,489	Peg Branson
87-2	Division for Library Services	Bureau for Library Development	113,226	Larry Nix
87-3	Division for Library Services	Reference and Loan	49,785	Sally Drew
87-4	Division for Library Services	DLS Administration	21,500	Leslyn Shires
Category: Statewide Database Project (WISCAT)				
87-5	Division for Library Services	Statewide Database Project	$447,855	Bob Bocher
Category: System Demonstration				
87-7	Sheboygan County Library System	Demonstration of Library System Services	$80,000	David Weinhold
Category: County Planning				
87-9	Ozaukee County	County Planning	$1,500	
87-11	Washington County	County Planning	1,500	
Category: Major Urban Resource Libraries				
87-13	Madison Public Library	Library Subjects and Titles in Alternative Formats	$20,952	Beverly Brager
87-15	Milwaukee Public Library	Milwaukee Urban Resource Library Project	74,288	Lynn Bellehumeur

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Rural Library Service				
87-20	Dane County Library Service	Farm Aid Collection	$12,056	Carol Liddicoat
87-22	Indianhead Library System	Storyhour Training Project	7,028	Sandra Robbers
87-24	Kenosha Public Library	Improving Bookmobile Service to the Rural Population	10,000	Bill Jambrek
87-26	Lakeshores Library System	Expanded Library Services to Farmers	8,723	Tom Hennen
87-28	Marathon County Public Library	Mass Mailing to Rural Residents	5,660	Mary Bethke
87-30	Northwest Wisconsin Library System	Rural Library Reference Collection Development	10,597	Mike Corss
87-32	Portage County Public Library	Rural Library Services In Portage County	11,410	Laurie Bauck
87-34	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	WISCAT Fiche Reader	900	Larry Dawson
87-36	Waukesha County Library System	Library Services to Rural Residents	4,550	Karen Hurd
87-38	Winding Rivers Library System	Video By Mail	10,221	Cathy Enlow
Category: Special Needs-Literacy				
87-40	Kenosha Public Library	Promoting Literacy in Kenosha County 1986-1987	$21,673	Rosemary Bianchi
87-42	Kilbourn Public, Wisconsin Dells	Libraries, Literacy, and Laubach	29,299	Janis Berg
87-44	Waukesha County Library System	Cooperative Literacy Program for Waukesha County	17,682	Kathleen Gosz
87-46	Winnefox Library System	Winnefox Library System Literacy Coordination	8,500	Paul Nelson
Category: Special Needs-Disadvantaged				
87-48	Arrowhead Library System	Women Alone: Promoting Library to a Special Public	$18,912	Coral Swanson
87-50	L.E. Phillips Library, Eau Claire	Area I &R Service to Economically Disadvantaged	14,549	Mary Tlusty
87-52	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Directory of Human Services Audio-Visual Resources	3,283	Marsha Rossiter
87-54	Portage County Public Library	Job & Career Information Center	7,340	Jym Wroblewski
Cateogry: Special Needs-Jails				
87-56	Arrowhead Library System	Jail Library Service	$8,785	Coral Swanson
87-58	South Central Library System	Library Service for Incarcerated Juveniles	9,340	Bill Rettig
Category: Special Needs-Elderly				
87-60	Arrowhead Library System	Older Adults: Information for Living	$24,442	Coral Swanson
87-62	Baraboo Public Library	Sauk County Health Care Center Media Project	12,352	Josephine Zipsie
87-64	Brigham Memorial Library, Sharon	Reaching Out to the Elderly in a Small Community	7,900	Eve Bruce
87-66	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Library Resources for Older Adults	15,349	Alice Kelley
87-68	St. Croix County Library	Improved Library Services for the Elderly	7,070	Sandra Fuller

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Special Needs Planning				
87-70	Indianhead Library System	Needs Assessment/Plan for Special Needs Users	$4,496	Carol Gautsch
87-72	Kenosha County Library System	Special Needs Assessment and Service Plan	4,946	Bill Jambrek
87-74	Lakeshores Library System	Special User Needs Planning	4,623	Tom Hennen
87-76	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Planning for Users With Special Needs	4,387	Alice Kelley
87-78	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Planning for Users With Special Needs	4,229	Eugene McLane
87-80	Milwaukee County Library System	Special Needs Planning	5,000	Don Sager
87-82	Northwest Wisconsin Library System	Planning for Users with Special Needs	4,776	Joan Airoldi
87-84	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Assessment of Special Users/Needs and Service Plan	2,000	Larry Dawson
87-86	Waukesha County Library System	Special Users Needs Survey for Waukesha County	4,980	Kathleen Gosz
87-88	Winding Rivers Library System	Systemwide Special Needs Planning Project	4,987	Sylvia Frye
87-90	Wisconsin Valley Library service	WVLS Special Needs Planning	5,000	Linda Orcutt
Category: Institutional Library Coordination				
87-92	Department of Health & Social Services	Coordination of Library Programs and Services	$37,000	Vibeke Hill
Category: Library Services to State Institutions				
87-94	Department of Health & Social Services	Creative Writing Workshops in Five State Prisons	$2,067	Vibeke Hill
87-96	Department of Health & Social Services	Microfilm/fiche reader/printer and Selected Microfiche	4,200	Sue Thom
87-98	Department of Health & Social Services	Reintegration Information and Life Skills	18,000	Vibeke Hill
87-100	Department of Health & Social Services	Special Collections for Institution Segregation	12,000	Vibeke Hill
Category: System Automation Projects				
87-102	Dane County Library Service	Telecommunications Options for Remote/Mobile Units	$19,200	Julie Chase
87-104	Milwaukee Public Library	Serials Automation-Milwaukee Public Library	31,076	Helen Christenson
87-106	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Improving Public Relations with Desktop Publishing	7,567	Greta Thompson
87-108	Waukesha County Library System	Waukesha County Optical Disk Catalog	34,000	Karen Hurd
87-110	Winnefox Library System	Oshkosh Public Library Online Bookmobile Service	15,370	Paul Nelson

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Conversion of Library Records-Title I				
87-112	Arrowhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	$13,973*	Karen Krueger
87-114	Indianhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	10,826*	Sandra Robbers
87-116	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Conversion of Library Records	23,627*	Eugene McLane
87-118	Nicolet Library Ssytem	Conversion of Library Records	1,097*	Mary Schmidt
87-119	Sheboygan County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	2,000	David Weinhold
87-120	Waukesha County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	10,000*	Kathleen Gosz
87-122	Winding Rivers Library System	Conversion of Library Records	22,804*	Ethel Himmel
87-124	Winnefox Library System	Conversion of Library Records	14,527*	Gloria Hoegh

*These projects are group projects and are also partially funded under Title III.

Title II

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Public Library Construction				
87-200	Bloomer Public Library	New Building	$90,000	Marge Murphy
87-202	Burlington Public Library	Addition	$90,000	Stephen Proces
87-204	Hillsboro Public Library	New Building	$59,730	Jeffrey Clark

Title III

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Strengthening the State Library-Title III				
87-302	Division for Library Services	Bureau for Library Development	$12,000	Larry Nix
Category: Statewide Database (WISCAT) - Title III				
87-305	Division for Library Services	Statewide Database Project (WISCAT)	$43,000	Bob Bocher
Category: Multitype System Demonstration				
87-306	Arrowhead Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	$35,132	Karen Krueger
87-308	Nicolet Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	45,452	Mary Schmidt
87-310	Winding Rivers Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	50,000	James White
Category: Conversion of Library Records - Title III				
87-312	Arrowhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	$41,388*	Karen Krueger
87-314	Indianhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	30,796*	Sandra Robbers
87-316	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Conversion of Library Records	4,715*	Eugene McLane
87-318	Nicolet Library System	Conversion of Library Records	11,797*	Mary Schmidt
87-320	Waukesha County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	16,894*	Kathleen Gosz
87-322	Winding Rivers Library System	Conversion of Library Records	16,273*	Ethel Himmel
87-324	Winnefox Library System	Conversion of Library Records	8,373*	Gloria Hoegh
87-326	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Conversion of Library Records	34,185	Linda Orcutt

1986-87 LSCA Grant Award Summary

LSCA Title I	$1,467,919
LSCA Title II	290,548**
LSCA Title III	349,560
TOTAL	$2,108,027

* These projects are group projects and are also partially funded under LSCA Title I.

** Includes $50,818 reserve.

★LS LD 2